

The Topeka State Journal.

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NIGHT EDITION.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, MONDAY EVENING, MAY 14, 1894.

TWENTY-SECOND YEAR.

ABOUT FEE GRABBING

The Statement That Marshal Neely's Fees and Expenses

Amount to About \$18,000 in the Sanders Case,

IS TRUE AS PRINTED

In Spite of the Shrieks of the Morning Howler.

Judge Foster Will Audit the Claims.

Says That None but Just Claims Will be Allowed.

The statement made in Saturday evening's JOURNAL that the fees and expenses which Marshal Neely could collect for arresting and hauling Sanders' industrial army to Topeka would amount to \$18,000 is correct.

The morning sheet in its haste to conceal the fact that it was scooped on the news and also in its efforts to smooth matters for Mr. Neely's new Democratic United States marshal, came out Sunday morning with a partial statement of the facts in order to mislead its readers. It is true that the maximum fees of Marshal Neely's office are \$6,000 every year; it is also true that his "expenses" are unlimited. The "expenses" is the catch-all under which Marshal Neely could get most of his \$18,000.

This paper did not state that Marshal Neely would draw such an enormous sum from the United States treasury; and he will scarcely do it now since public attention is directed toward the matter.

Judge C. G. Foster, of the United States district court, says he does not think Commissioner Wagener and Marshal Neely accompanied the Missouri Pacific special train for the arrest of Sanders' commonwealers simply for the fees the transaction will put in their pockets.

To a STAFF JOURNAL reporter this morning Judge Foster said: "This matter of court officials collecting excessive fees is something in which we need a reformation."

"I am glad the JOURNAL is outspoken about this, although I think more should be said about the way fee grabbing is carried on in the federal courts. Congress has fixed a maximum at which the salaries of all officers in the employ of the government shall turn their receipts in fees over to the government."

"This maximum, does not, however, prevent government officials from collecting and keeping what they are allowed by the statutes for expenses while in the performance of their duty."

"When the fees of a United States marshal have reached \$6,000 in a year he must turn all fees in excess over to the government. I am inclined to think Marshal Neely will hardly get as much as \$18,000 for the arrest of these men. It is my duty as judge of the court of this district to audit the claims of the marshal, clerk, attorney, commissioner and all other officers of the court. Of course these officials must always make affidavit as to the truthfulness of their claims and I must be guided in some degree by their statements 'under oath' as to the actual expenses, but in a case like this where such a large amount of money is involved I shall be careful to see that none but just claims are allowed."

"The largest item in Marshal Neely's claim for expenses will of course be railroad fare for himself, prisoners and guards. This is not to be included under the head of fees for which a maximum is fixed because it is an expense in the performance of his duty. The law allows him a cent a mile which he is entitled to for each man carried, but I am doubtful if Marshal Neely will get any thing for railroad fare. He surely will not unless I am reliably informed that the Missouri Pacific charged him railroad fare for bringing those men from Scott City to Topeka. I will make a careful investigation before I allow the fees in this case."

The statement of the JOURNAL of what Marshal Neely would receive in the ordinary process of law in arresting and hauling them a distance of 300 miles, is sustained by what Judge Foster says.

The JOURNAL said the amount Marshal Neely would receive for railroad fare would be the big item in his receipts. The law allows him ten cents a mile; which, allowing him 100 guards, which it was said he had, and the 451 enrolled wealers, made 551 persons for whom he would be allowed to collect ten cents for each of the 300 miles traveled between Scott City and Topeka.

The U. S. marshal could have accepted the complimentary passage on Balie Waggoner's special train and then collected ten cents a mile for each man, and \$16,330 would have found its way into his pocket on this one item alone, which is registered as expenses, and is not covered by the law fixing the maximum fees of a United States marshal.

Of course if Judge Foster learns that Balie Waggoner carried the wealers for nothing, Mr. Neely will get nothing; but if Waggoner charged regular fare, 3 cents a mile, Mr. Neely's claim for expenses will be allowed, and he will pay \$4,959 over to the railroad company, and his commission on the deal, on which the government can have no claim, will be \$1,151.

Judge Foster says Commissioner Waggoner will not get to exceed \$50 or \$60 out of the trial of these men when every thing is finished before him.

Marshal Neely will be paid by the government for all his expense in feeding and caring for the men and if he is like ordinary officials he will get every cent he paid out in expense.

By hauling the wealers from Topeka over to Leavenworth Marshal Neely gets

an additional pick at Uncle Sam's pocket. The Santa Fe charged him regular fare for hauling the army over to Leavenworth and the additional seven cents goes to Mr. Neely.

It is 57 miles from Topeka to Leavenworth, and after Mr. Neely has paid the Santa Fe three cents a mile for each member of the army, he will have something over \$1,000 to deposit to his own bank account.

The statement made originally in the STAFF JOURNAL Saturday night was given over by three prominent lawyers of Topeka and verified.

As to dragging A. G. Stacey into the matter, Mr. Stacey is not responsible in any way for the information, not even by suggestion. We are not surprised, however, that the Capital now sees an A. G. Stacey behind every bush. The "Morning Brayer" ought to devote more of its time to getting the news and paying its debts and less to showing its long ears every time the JOURNAL prints the news. The public is tired of its everlasting he-haw.

DEATH OF JAMES REID.

He Passes Away With Consumption at Albuquerque, New Mexico.

James Reid, aged 21 years, died at Albuquerque, New Mexico, on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, of consumption. He was well and favorably known in this city and his many friends will be pained to hear of the sad news. For a time he was treasurer of the Grand opera house, afterwards he was a reporter on the STATE JOURNAL. The state of his health became so serious that he was compelled to leave for the mountains in the hope of benefiting it. He was taken ill about two and a half months ago and it was thought best to take him to New Mexico in the hope of benefiting his health. The disease developed rapidly and he passed away Sunday morning.

He was a young man with a promising outlook for the future and his death is a sad ending to an upright life. The remains will arrive in the city Tuesday evening from New Mexico. Notice of the funeral will be given later.

FIRE AT NORTONVILLE.

A Neighboring Town Has a Serious Loss.

NORTONVILLE, May 14.—This town sustained a serious loss to her business interests by a fire in the central portion of Nortonville at an early hour this morning.

The losses are as follows: Perry Eumstetter, grocery in brick building owned by John Campbell; loss on building and contents about \$1,800. C. O. Johnson, hardware; loss \$2,200. Griffin & Son, drugs, dry goods and groceries; loss \$1,000.

E. S. Door, livery; loss \$250.

Mrs. Killey, burn burned, loss \$200.

The fire burned for two hours, and the adjacent property was saved only by the united efforts of the people of the entire town, who formed a bucket brigade, there being no fire department here. The ladies of Nortonville lent great assistance by serving coffee and refreshments to the men who fought the fire.

UNDER THE HOUSE.

Charles Casey Was Found There by the Police.

The case of the city against Mary Wade for keeping a disorderly house occupied the police court this morning. Mary Wade is an old offender and she would have a hard time to recall the times she has been sentenced in police court. She had promised to reform and for six months her face has not been seen behind the bars.

When the police raided her house in Parkdale they found Chas. Casey under the house, but the Wade woman declared "I didn't know that Charley was in the house."

She pleaded guilty to the charge, but several men from the neighborhood testified as to the character of the place and she was fined \$25.

She acted as her own attorney and demonstrated her familiarity with police court regulations.

John Brown an old offender, was fined \$50, and Chas. Casey and Sarah Carmack \$25 each.

MRS. LEASE'S AILMENT.

It Is Inflammatory Rheumatism, Says Mrs. Haviland, Her Secretary.

Mrs. Mary E. Lease is at Olathe, Kansas. She is very ill with inflammatory rheumatism, and sent today for her secretary, Dr. Agnes Haviland, of this city. Dr. Haviland left this afternoon for Olathe, and will take charge of Mrs. Lease's affairs. While Mrs. Lease is not dangerously ill, yet she is a very sick woman, it is said.

K. P.'S AT LEAVENWORTH.

The Grand Lodge Assembles in that City Tomorrow.

The Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias meets at Leavenworth tomorrow. Calla Division, No. 8, Uniform Rank, will go down in a body. Beside this about twenty other knights will go. There are a number of past chancellors in this city who will go down to take the grand lodge degree. Most of these, however, belong to the uniform rank. Calla division consists of twenty-four uniformed knights and the officers.

Mrs. Wm. Battershall leaves this afternoon for Leavenworth as a representative of Topeka Temple No. 2, P. S., to the Grand Temple.

RAILROAD BONDS.

The City of Pittsburg Gives the Kansas City & Southern \$20,000.

The state auditor received today, \$20,000 of bonds of the city of Pittsburg, for registration. They were voted in aid of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Southern railroad. Through a clerical error they could not be registered, and were sent back for correction.

STRIKERS BECOME MORE LAWLESS.

Uniontown, Pa., May 14.—The coke strikers are showing a more lawless spirit in this end of the region today than ever before. At Percy the strikers assembled and drove the men from work. At Fair Chance a workman was taken out by the strikers, tied to a post and given a severe whipping. The house of another was surrounded and all the windows broken.

A VAST ARMY.

Twenty-five Thousand Men Organized in Colorado,

To Move On Washington at an Early Day.

COXEYITES JAILED

In a Number of Localities Today.

Kelly's Industrials Arrive at Eddyville and Are Fed.

DENVER, May 14.—"General" Hegwer commander-in-chief of the Coxeys reserve army announces that 25,000 men are ready to move on to Washington from Colorado in one body, and when the other states west of the Mississippi are heard from the day of starting will be set.

Rev. Myron Reed in a sermon on the Coxeys movement said: "I would like to see a half million of the unemployed camped in and around the national reservation, called the District of Columbia. From there the most of our woes have come, to there let them return; let the chickens hatched in and about Washington go home and roost."

HENRY GEORGE DEFENDS COXEYISM Catholic Prelate Scored for Opposing George's Views.

New York, May 14.—Dr. McGlynn and Henry George spoke at Chickering Hall last night. This was the first time since 1887 the apostle of single tax and the president of the Anti-poverty society had appeared on the same platform together. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Manhattan Single-tax club and the hall was crowded.

Dr. McGlynn spoke in a religious strain on the "Fatherhood of God and Brotherhood of Man."

He said it was a fallacy to say the golden age was past, as the millennium was still to come.

Mr. George in his address defended the Coxeys movement. It was a bitter rebuke, he said, to the people when their leaders are arrested for trespassing on the capitol grounds. He scored the senators for tinkering with the tariff. Anarchy and socialism would become rampant, he predicted, unless the doctrine of single tax was embraced to avert them.

Arch-bishop Corrigan and certain ignorant priests had attempted to say the doctrines of the anti-poverty society were contrary to the teachings of the church but a higher authority had shown this to be erroneous. Arch-bishop Sullivn had told Father McGlynn the single tax belief was not in conflict with the tenants of the church. Cardinal Manning had said the same thing and at the recent Catholic congress in Rome, the vicar general had said the day would come when the government would be forced to accept the single tax.

After the address members of the audience put questions to Mr. George. One question was:

"How about David B. Hill?"

"Oh he's not worth talking about," answered Mr. George.

FITZGERALD IN JAIL.

Charged With Holding a Meeting of an Anarchistic Nature.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—Michael D. Fitzgerald, leader of the New England branch of Coxeyites, is languishing in the county prison today, together with Lani Kalan Graff and Joseph Wembleth of this city, where they were sent in default of \$800 bail by Magistrate Kane. The men were arrested while holding a meeting at 513 South Third street. The charge against them was "holding anarchistic meetings."

At the hearing today Fitzgerald testified that he had nothing to do with yesterday's anarchist demonstration but Officer Kaspar, who arrested him testified that at the meeting a collection was taken up and Fitzgerald received the entire amount \$1.87, which was proof that he was more than a spectator. The New England commonwealers were to have resumed their march today, but the detention of Fitzgerald has interfered with their plans.

MONSTER MEETING INDORSES COXEY Indianapolis Organized Labor Decides to Go Into Politics.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 14.—A monster meeting of organized labor was held Sunday afternoon under the auspices of the Central Labor Union. The speakers were Eugene V. Debs, president of the New American Railway Union, and George W. Howard, vice president. They said their organization is opposed to strikes but that until corporations realize their power strikes must be resorted to in the last instance. The new organization, it is said, would figure in politics, not on questions of wages, which organization only could wisely deal with, but of shorter hours. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the Coxeys movement and calling for a labor convention at Washington.

ANOTHER ARMY ARRESTED.

General Sheffer and 220 Men Taken Into Custody.

SALT LAKE, May 14.—A special to the Tribune from Green River, Wyo., says the special train bearing Marshal Rankin and deputies left there early this morning for Cokeville to arrest the commonwealers.

Fearing the men would resist the marshal and his posse, Judge Riner has asked the president to hold the troops at Fort Russell, Wyo., and Fort Douglas, Utah, in readiness to move at a moment's notice. Later news today from Cokeville, says that Marshal Rankin has placed Sheffer's entire commonweal army, numbering 220 men, under arrest.

KELLY AT EDDYVILLE.

Not Allowed to Enter the Town But Fed Outside.

OTTUMWA, Ia., May 14.—The mayor

and city council met Kelly and his navy at Eddyville and told him he could expect provisions, etc., if he would pass through the city and camp three miles below.

If not he could not enter the city. Kelly accepted the terms and moved from Eddyville early today. The city is guarded by 200 extra officers.

AT OTTUMWA.

OTTUMWA, Ia., May 14.—Kelly's boats began to arrive here today. Ten thousand people were in town to witness the sight. The boats floated under guard to camp, where the biggest supply of provisions yet served was received.

GEN. SHEFFLER HAD A TICKET.

He Protests Against Being Arrested as a Free American Citizen.

GRANGER, Wyo., May 14.—General Sheffer was captured at Green River, Wyo., at midnight by Marshal Rankin. Sheffer had reached Green River at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon on the passenger train from the west and spent the afternoon soliciting supplies for the army.

He disclaimed all connection with the army, exhibited a Union Pacific ticket from Portland to Kansas City and said he would sue the United States for infringing on his rights as an American citizen in placing him under arrest. Marshal Rankin will take him to Cheyenne. The special train proceeded to Cokeville where 200 industrials are camped in box cars.

SANDERS AT LEAVENWORTH.

Five Thousand People Visit the Camp of the Commonwealers.

LEAVENWORTH, Kans., May 14.—The trial of General Sanders and his industrials is set for tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock before United States Commissioner Wagener of Topeka. Court will sit at Fort Leavenworth. Yesterday fully five thousand people visited Camp Sanders on the government reservation. The army is receiving little sympathy from the people of Leavenworth, who are opposed to having them unloaded here.

Carter's Commonwealers.

GRAND JUNCTION, Colo., May 14.—Carter's commonwealers, whose leaders were arrested in Utah after seizing a train, are straggling into this city. They intend to reorganize here and go east via Pueblo, and they declare they will not walk.

CONGRESS STARTLED.

A Crazy Black Man Has a Message From the Almighty.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—District of Columbia business had just been taken up today when the even tenor of the proceedings was interrupted by a burly negro in the center of the gallery arising in his place and shouting: "Mr. Speaker of the house of representatives."

Instantly the house was in confusion, and all eyes were turned upon the new intruder in the gallery. "The speaker, who was the first to regain his composure, directed the doorkeeper to remove the man."

He was of powerful build, and the doorkeeper was unable to oust him for some time, the negro endeavoring to deliver his alleged divinely inspired message to the effect that the Lord had commanded him to come to the speaker of the house and ask him to pass the Coxeys bill.

Other portions of his message referred to the capitol, the white house and treasury but the exact purport was not learned in confusion. The interloper was finally ejected and when the confusion which he had created had subsided business was resumed.

BRECKINRIDGE EXPELLED.

The Union League Club of Chicago Drops His Name.

CHICAGO, May 14.—The board of managers of the Union League club this afternoon voted to expel Congressman Breckinridge from the roll of honorary members of the club. Not a single member of the executive board voted in the negative.

BROOKLYN HANDICAP.

Horses Given Their Last Exercise Before the Big Race.

NEW YORK, May 14.—The horses in the Brooklyn handicap were not worked today, as they have had their final preparation and they will rest until tomorrow. Ajax was out early for a short canter. Sir Walter was expected from Jerome park, but at 10 o'clock he had not put in an appearance.

At the banquet this morning discussing Banquet's fine movement think he has a good chance to win.

Dr. Rice gets to be a stronger favorite as the time of the race draws near and from all that could be learned he did well yesterday as his rider had his hands full to keep the colt within bounds when he went the distance in 2:12.

CHARITABLE MATTERS.

What the State Pays Out Monthly For Their Support.

The state pays out an enormous sum every month for the support of its charitable institutions. The state insane asylums incur the greatest expense. The following settlements were made with the state auditor today:

The Oswego state insane asylum: Amount drawn from the treasury, \$8,447.79. The state paid \$3,384.50 for the board and clothing of the inmates and maintenance of the institution. The officers and employees were paid \$3,063.29.

The asylum for the education of the blind, Kansas City—total, \$1,114.79; salaries, \$753.14; maintenance, \$361.65. The asylum for idiotic and imbecile youth, Winfield—total, \$710.45. Asylum for deaf and dumb, Olathe—total, \$3,125.75; salaries, \$1,887.93; maintenance, \$1,237.82.

Aurora Mine on Fire.

Ironwood, Mich., May 14.—The great Aurora mine is on fire. Just how much damage has been done cannot be told as yet. The lives of 500 men are in danger, and the whole community is in great excitement.

TRAFFIC STOPS.

Twelve Trains Taken Off the New York Central,

Because There Isn't Coal Enough for the Engines.

MINERS MEET TODAY

To Confer on the Making of a Wage Scale.

They Declare There Will Be No Compromise.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 14.—Twelve trains have been taken off this division of the New York Central railroad, and more will be dropped tonight, because of lack of coal.

In the East Albany round house are stored the engines of the trains pulled off. Today all switch engines in the east and west Albany yards began burning wood for fuel. In East Albany where all passengers that run between Albany and New York take their supply fifteen cars of coal are on hand, which is sufficient for only one or two days.

In St. Johnsville, where most of the coal is stored as it comes from the mines, there is less on hand at present than there has ever been before.

On Saturday night, five shifting engines in service at the West Albany yards and three service trains were taken off. Yesterday only five freight trains left West Albany bound west. Seven small fast freight trains left for New York. The trackmen have received orders to collect all ties and other wood lying along the line of the road for use for fuel.

In spite of these facts General Superintendent Harrington though he did not deny that there was a great shortage of coal in this section, said: "There is no indication that the running of the road is in any way to be interfered with. The Central has a supply of coal in New York city depots and can send us all we want of anthracite. Such trains as have been taken off are those not absolutely necessary to the continuing of regular business. We are taking all the business that comes to us."

MINERS CONVENE.

The National Meeting at Cleveland to Seek a Settlement.

CLEVELAND, May 14.—Every train arriving in this city brought delegates to attend the miners convention today and the conference which takes place tomorrow at the chamber of commerce between the miners and operators.

President McBride voiced the sentiment of a great many delegates when he answered a suggestion as to a compromise. "No, sir," he said, "we did not come here for a compromise, and thus far we have no such word in our vocabulary. Nothing short of what we ask will give the miners living wages and for that we contend. We can hold out for three months, but we have no desire to do so. For that reason we came to this conference. The only condition under which work will be resumed," he continued, "is a settlement for all the states, as was originally announced."

The miners convention was called to order by President John McBride in Bank street hall with about 200 delegates present.

A committee was appointed, composed of one or two delegates from each district, to hear the reports from the various mining districts represented in regard to any grievance and as to what action they desired taken in regard to the scale.

After transacting some unimportant business, the convention adjourned to await a report from the scale committee.

QUIT BUSINESS.

Two Banking Institutions Close Their Doors but Pay Up.

The Citizens' bank of Hill City has concluded to quit business, and has notified the bank commissioners of the fact. They have paid all depositors in full. The Bank of Spearville, Ford county, has also notified the commissioner that they will go out of business.

DIVORCES APPLIED FOR.

Three of Them—Cruelty and Failure to Support Alleged.

The following divorces have been applied for in the district court: A. A. Kelsey wants a legal separation from Sarah J. Kelsey because she abused him. He says she had two grown children who made his life a torment.

Emma J. Jerome wants a divorce from William Jerome. She says he has failed to support her.

Edith L. Page wants to be divorced from Alfred Page. She says he struck her and dragged her by the hair of her head. She wants the custody of their child.

LOCAL MENTION.

Irving Scott of the Cramer restaurant, broke his left arm Sunday morning by falling from a high bicycle.

The Capital City club of the Santa Fe shops defeated the Oakland Blues at the latter's grounds Saturday afternoon by a score of 7 to 4. A large crowd witnessed the game and the hard hitting of the railroad boys was loudly applauded.

Ringling Bros.' show came in Sunday morning over the Union Pacific from Leavenworth, and will leave tonight over the same road for Holton via Lawrence and Leavenworth. Two trains of eighteen cars each are necessary.

John W. Buford, a Santa Fe brakeman, was struck by a bridge this morning while leaning from a car near Holliday and a deep gash cut in the back of his head. The cut was clear to the bone and he was brought to the Santa Fe dispensary here and the wound sewed up. He was able to walk and went to his home in Kansas City this afternoon on the Santa Fe train.

The Mills-Flower-Adams Co.

5 Special Cards

For Tuesday and Wednesday.

We want you to know that our store is BRIM FULL of seasonable Dry Goods, and the five special items below are merely a suggestion of the GRAND VALUES we offer in every department.

CARD NO. 1.

500 YDS. Mousseline de Soie, 9½c yard. This is a beautiful thin Wash Fabric 32 inches wide, colors the newest and were bought to sell at 15c yd. All Grades of Wash Goods Here.

CARD NO. 2.

50 SILK Sun Umbrellas, \$1.50 ea. These are best quality throughout, the largest size, handsome Acacia handles, paragon steel frames, etc. We guarantee this Umbrella for one year and consider them good value for \$2.50. All kinds of Umbrellas and Parasols here.

CARD NO. 3.

10 DZ. LADIES' FINE Ribbed Cott. Vests, Richelle ribbed, taped neck and arms, extra size and quality. 12½c each. All grades of Ladies', Children's and Gentlemen's Underwear Here.

CARD NO. 4.

Ladies' Fine Wash Waists 50c ea. Don't let this cheap price deceive you. The material is nice Batiste, made in the latest styles. Colors fast; large assortment. L. and D. All kinds of Ladies' Waists here.

CARD NO. 5.

All Silk Ribbons, best No. 5 for 7c yd. No. 7 for 8c yd. No. 9 for 11c yd. No. 12 for 14c yd. No. 16 for 17c yd. No. 21 for 25c yd. Everything in Ribbons found here.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Companies Chartered to Do Business in Kansas.

The Pearl Milling company of McPherson; capital stock \$8,000. The directors are Ben J. Tindall, J. H. Hemperly, Geo. D. Guy, R. L. Mathews and R. H. Foulks, all of McPherson.

The Merchants' State bank of Herington, Barton county. Capital stock \$10,000. Directors T. B. Schuchardt, Chicago; N. E. Galey, Milwaukee; W. H. Rice, Midland, Kan.; and Henry Widgren, R. Wehr, N. S. Cooke and A. H. Baker of Herington.

The church of the United Brethren in Christ of Scandia, Republic county. The trustees are Geo. L. White, C. W. Gulick, R. A. Heddens, A. J. Hollenbeck, L. Cullers, John Garman, Al Mahan.

WHAT THE SENATE DID.

Seventh Week of the Long Tariff Debate Begun Today.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—The seventh week of the tariff debate in the senate began at 11 o'clock today with a full attendance on the floor. Vice President Stevenson, who was in New York Saturday, called the senate to order.

Two bills, one to pension the widow of Rear Admiral Donald McNeal Fairfax, at the rate of \$100, and the other to increase the pension of the widow of Major General Doubleday to \$100, were reported and placed on the calendar. Under the agreement made last week, an hour was devoted to the consideration of bills on the calendar.